USCMS Hadoop Review

Brian Bockelman Sept 15, 2009

Acknowledgements

- This review greatly benefitted from the input of (in no particular order):
 - Michael Thomas
 - Frank Wuerthwein
 - Terrence Martin
 - Haifeng Pi
 - Garhan Attebury
 - Carl Lundestedt
- And a big thanks to Ken for helping put everything together!

Today's Format

- We will be covering "special topics" and details about each site.
 - We assume familiarity with the basic architecture!
- 15 min: The HDFS SE: Support, Risks, and Rewards.
- 10 min: UCSD
- 10 min: Caltech
- 10 min: Nebraska
- 45 min: Q & A

The HDFS SE

- This short presentation concentrates on three issues: support, risks, and rewards.
 - We break HDFS support into software support,
 packaging and testing, and operational support
 - Risks are broken into technical and non-technical issues.
 - Rewards are quickly highlighted at the end, but I'd rather site admins speak for themselves.

HDFS Software Support

- The software packaging is currently done at Caltech using the RedHat build system, mock.
 - Packaging-related add-ons are developed by Caltech (configuration generation scripts, gmond.conf integration, logrotate, etc)
 - Nebraska selects the patches we want to run and develops new ones as-needed.
 - As much as possible, we want Hadoop to look and feel like a native Linux application.

Software Support FY2010

- In FY2010, our focus will be:
 - Combine efforts with Cloudera on HDFS patches.
 - Always work on upstreaming patches to reduce necessary involvement of our experts.
 - Utilize the R&D capital we have in place at UCSD,
 Caltech, and Nebraska, but make sure we don't depend on it.

Packaging, FY2010

- RPM packaging will migrate to the VDT team.
 - This will be done when VDT has the infrastructure to support RPM builds (not in place!)
- We will at least attempt integration with the Cloudera distribution. If nothing else, share techniques (i.e., Cloudera has written man pages. We want to incorporate those).

Packaging and Testing, FY2010

- There will be effort at UCSD to maintain small testbeds for all platforms and a scalability testbed.
- We will attempt to minimize changes to decrease support costs; feature releases every 6 months, otherwise only bugfixes.
 - All updates will be tested on small testbeds
 - Feature releases will be scalability-tested as necessary.
- There will still be a "bleeding edge" for sites that want it, but we won't support it or recommend it.

Operations

- For support questions and ticketing, we will be joining forces with the OSG-Storage team.
 - OSG-Storage currently maintains a HDFS install, but won't be the testbed – they only should be using the released versions.
 - We will use the ticketing system and weekly meetings already in place.
 - However, support will be community-based and depend heavily on the individuals on <u>osg-</u> <u>hadoop@opensciencegrid.org</u>; more success means more available support.

Technical Risks

- FUSE-DFS glue layer has been buggy in terms of memory leaks and serving incorrect data.
 - Lots of effort here; currently reliable.
- BeStMan has at least one known failure mode due to the Globus container it uses.
 - BeStMan2 should be much better because it uses a Tomcat container instead.
- Memory Usage of gridftp-hdfs. Whereas we previously used many, many streams without care, care must be taken to not exhaust memory with multiple streams or too many processes per node.
 - D0 is a big abuser of resources.

Technical Risks

• An aside:

HDFS)^2

- Assuming a binomial probability distribution, the expected value of number of blocks lost during a simultaneous 2-disk loss is:
 E = (# of blocks)*4*(size disk 1)*(size disk 2)/(size
- For a file-based system, take # of blocks = # of files.
- Hence, the expected ratio of loss in a file-based system compared to block based system is simply the average # of blocks per file.
 - For our HDFS deploys, this varies between 2:1 (lots of user files) and 10:1 (mostly CMS files).

Non-technical Risks

- "Expert dependency": We are growing our own pool of local experts. During this growth phase, it would be a big setback to lose an expert.
 - Relatively short "expert training" time; ~6 months.
 - Documentation always helps.
- Funding streams: To provide a quality product, we need a way to do packaging and testing.
 - We are mitigating this by increased collaboration with Cloudera so we might be able to use their distribution.
- Upstream risk: Facebook, Yahoo, and Cloudera contribute a huge % of the code.
 - This is mitigated by the fact it is mostly "feature complete" for things we are interested in.

Rewards

- Reliability: stop loss of user files at T2. Stop file access errors.
- Simplified setup and install
 - Possible eventual inclusion in upstream distro.
- Reduce administrative costs.
 - Software has been more reliable; no real scaling issues.
 - At 2x replicas, we can pick and chose when we feel like recovering lost nodes.
- Outside improvement. Like the Linux kernel, when another company invests in it, we gain the improvements for free.
 Total investment per year is in the millions of dollars.
- Scalability.

Summary

- Transition from volunteer, bottom-up support structures to more stable, organized ones.
 - Reduces risk from personnel churn.
- Short-term risks include a few technical issues (we will heavily benefit from an open-source BeStMan2); Long-term risks tend toward personnel and funding issues.
- Rewards include decreased cost of operation, increased reliability, and constant improvements through heavy investment by commercial companies.

Questions?

• Up next, UCSD

UCSD Reasons

- BestMan is the most scalable srm implementation available. For T2 operations this is important as the required scale depends on the total number of CPUs users of a given T2 can obtain worldwide.
- Hdfs is the only storage implementation with replication that works. For T2 operations this is important because T2s have no archival backup, nor does CMS support any backup scheme for its normal users. At UCSD, every disk that is lost leads to file losses unless we deploy hdfs.

Responsibilities of UCSD T2

- Support 3 physics groups with 50TB each
 - 2008/09: EWK, top, e/gamma
 - 2009/10: tracking, top, e/gamma
- Support USCMS user community
 - Assigned to: UCSB, UCSD, UCR => ~50 people.
 - Personal disk space, hosting data, ...
 - Currently: 58 TB across 600k files of private data
- Support the entire CMS community for data analysis and MC production.

UCSD hdfs system

390 TB (Total)

106 Data Nodes

106 Gridftp Servers

1 Bestman Server

1 Namenode

1 Secondary Namenode

All data nodes are also worker nodes.

Typically 2x4 core CPU plus 4xSATA disk.

Disks range from 1-2TB each.

Disks are software RAID0 for performance.

Everything on public IP.

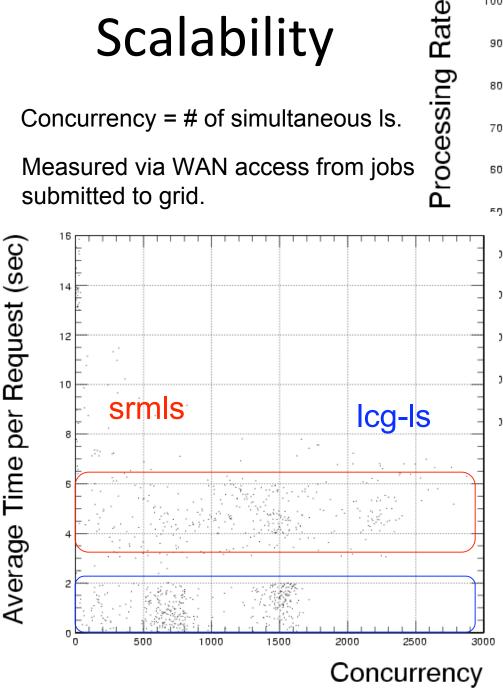
Presently purchasing upgrade to allow for 2x350TB, i.e. full replication of the entire space of 350TB usable.

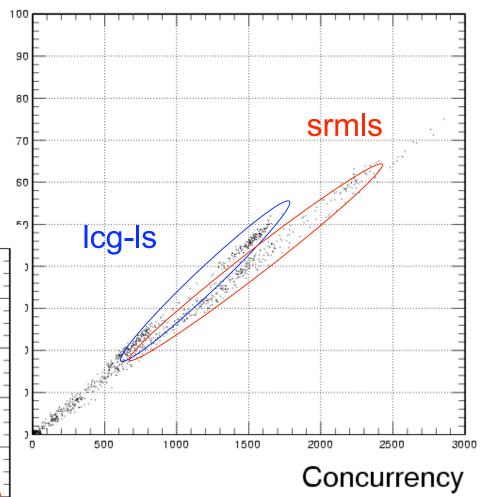
Note: CMS data analysis is presently IO limited at all sites worldwide. The full replication may thus have unintended additional positive impact on overall performance.

Scalability

Concurrency = # of simultaneous ls.

Measured via WAN access from jobs submitted to grid.





Avg time per request roughly independent of # of simultaneous Is.

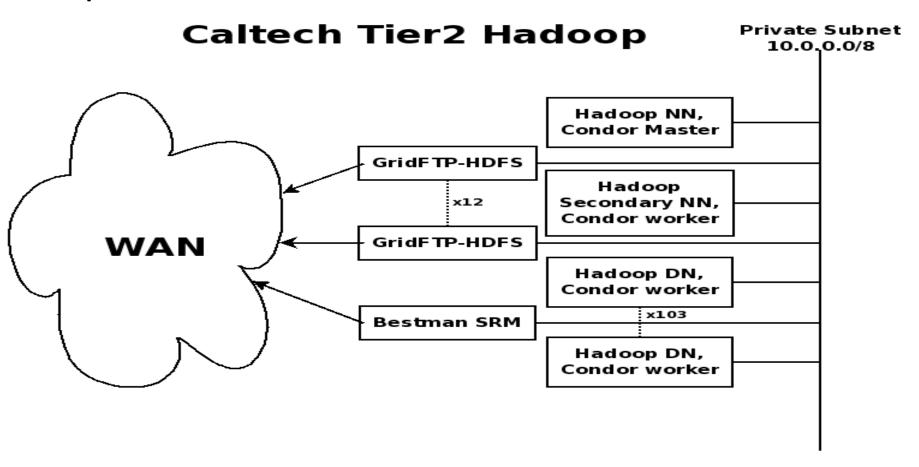
Gridftp Plugin for BestMan

- Implements the Bestman Gridftp selection class
- Gridftp servers selected randomly from list of available
 - List of available read from a file (once every 10 requests or once every minute whichever is sooner)
- File updated every minute in an atomic way with an external program which tests if the gridftp servers are listening
 - Decision about which gftp servers to include is independent of the selection among the included gftp servers!
- Allows a flexible way to manage 100+ Gridftp servers
- More advanced tests possible using user proxy authentication

With 100+ gftp servers, it is important to automatically exclude those that are not presently working.

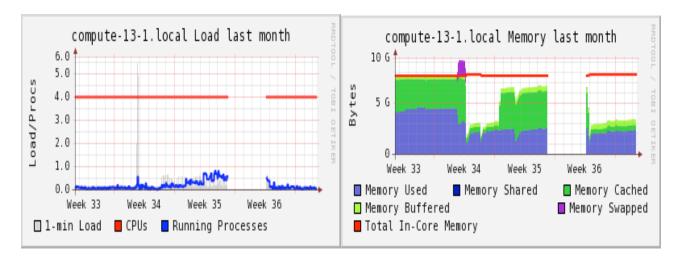
Questions?

Up next, Caltech



Namenode

- 8 cores, 8GB RAM
- Runs on same host as condor collector/negotiator
- NN JVM currently using 1.5GB/4GB
- private network access only; no public IP



Namenode UI

NameNode 'compute-13-1.local:9000'

Started: Thu Sep 03 22:46:17 PDT 2009

Version: 0.19.2-dev, r748415

Compiled: Mon Mar 23 15:21:37 PDT 2009 by wart **Upgrades:** There are no upgrades in progress.

Browse the filesystem Namenode Logs

Cluster Summary

159010 files and directories, 1539622 blocks = 1698632 total. Heap Size is 1.67 GB / 3.56 GB (46%)

 Configured Capacity
 : 342.64 TB

 DFS Used
 : 299.95 TB

 Non DFS Used
 : 269.64 GB

 DFS Remaining
 : 42.43 TB

 DFS Used%
 : 87.54 %

 DFS Remaining%
 : 12.38 %

 Live Nodes
 : 103

 Dead Nodes
 : 1

Live Datanodes: 103

| <u>Node</u> | Last Contact | Admin State | Configured Capacity (TB) | Used (TB) | Non DFS Used (TB) | Remaining (TB) | Used (%) | Used (%) | Remaining (%) | Blocks |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| compute-10-19 | 0 | In Service | 3.41 | 2.99 | 0 | 0.42 | 87.6 | | 12.4 | 26929 |
| compute-10-20 | 0 | In Service | 2.5 | 2.19 | 0 | 0.31 | 87.7 | | 12.3 | 19527 |
| compute-10-21 | 2 | In Service | 5.23 | 4.4 | 0 | 0.83 | 84.18 | | 15.82 | 38801 |
| compute-10-22 | 2 | In Service | 3.41 | 2.99 | 0 | 0.42 | 87.63 | | 12.37 | 26773 |
| compute-10-23 | 0 | In Service | 5.23 | 4.49 | 0 | 0.74 | 85.85 | | 14.15 | 39665 |
| compute-10-24 | 0 | In Service | 5.23 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.53 | 89.91 | | 10.09 | 42132 |
| compute-11-11 | 2 | In Service | 1.61 | 1.42 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 88.1 | | 11.38 | 13198 |
| compute-11-12 | 1 | In Service | 1.61 | 1.43 | 0 | 0.17 | 88.91 | | 10.86 | 12919 |
| compute-11-9 | 2 | In Service | 1.61 | 1.47 | 0 | 0.14 | 91.04 | | 8.96 | 13197 |
| compute-12-35 | 1 | In Service | 2.5 | 2.13 | 0 | 0.37 | 85.21 | | 14.79 | 18635 |
| compute-12-36 | 0 | In Service | 2.5 | 2.24 | 0 | 0.26 | 89.75 | | 10.25 | 19802 |
| compute-12-37 | 0 | In Service | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 88.15 | | 11.85 | 19515 |
| compute-12-38 | 2 | In Service | 2.5 | 2.21 | 0 | 0.3 | 88.2 | | 11.8 | 19864 |

Datanodes

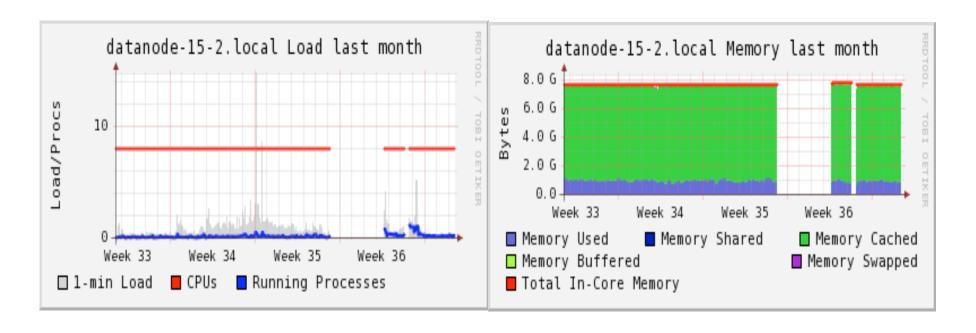
- 103 active datanodes
 - ★ Most are worker nodes with 2,3,4 data disks, 8 cores, 2GB per job slots
 - **★**1 16-disk JBOD, 21TB
 - *4 dedicated 2U disk servers, 6.5TB each
 - ★ 4 dedicated 4U disk servers, 13TB each
 - **★** 2 Sun x4500 Thumpers with Solaris, 36TB each
 - * private network access only; no public ips
 - **★** fully automated installation with Rocks
 - *Rack-aware: blocks get replicated on separate racks

Dedicated datanodes use raid5 for large partitions

★JBOD uses 16 independent disks

Datanodes

 Relatively little resource consumption, even on large datanodes



Other nodes

Secondary NN

- * Shared with worker node
- ★ OOM twice (fixed)
- processes checkpoints once per hour
- private network access only; no public IP
- ★ Fully automated installation with Rocks

Bestman SRM

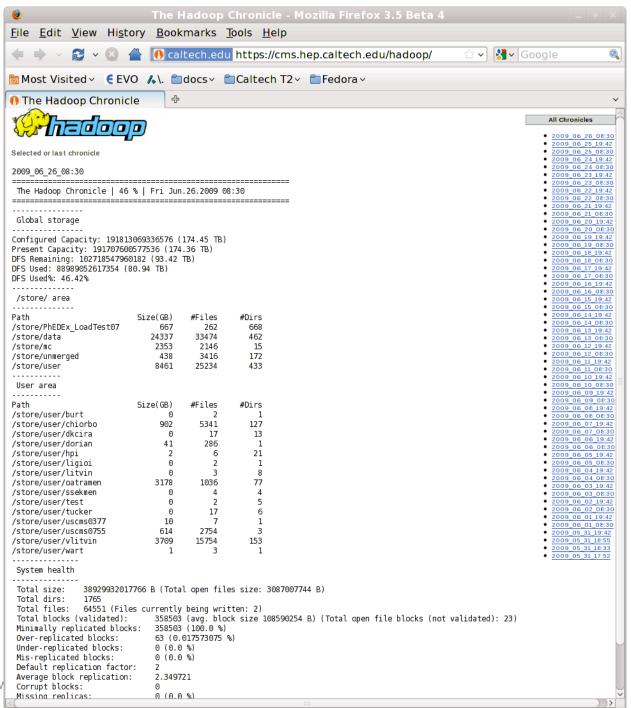
- ★ Dedicated 8 core, 8GB
- Fully automated installation with Rocks
- ★ Clocked at 200Hz for lcg-ls

Gridftp

- * 4 dedicated 8-core, 16GB, 2 x 10GbE
- * 8 dedicated 4-core, 8GB, 2 x 1GbE
- Fully automated installation with Rocks
- Also act as https doors to hdfs using apache + mod_ssl + fuse

Local Effort

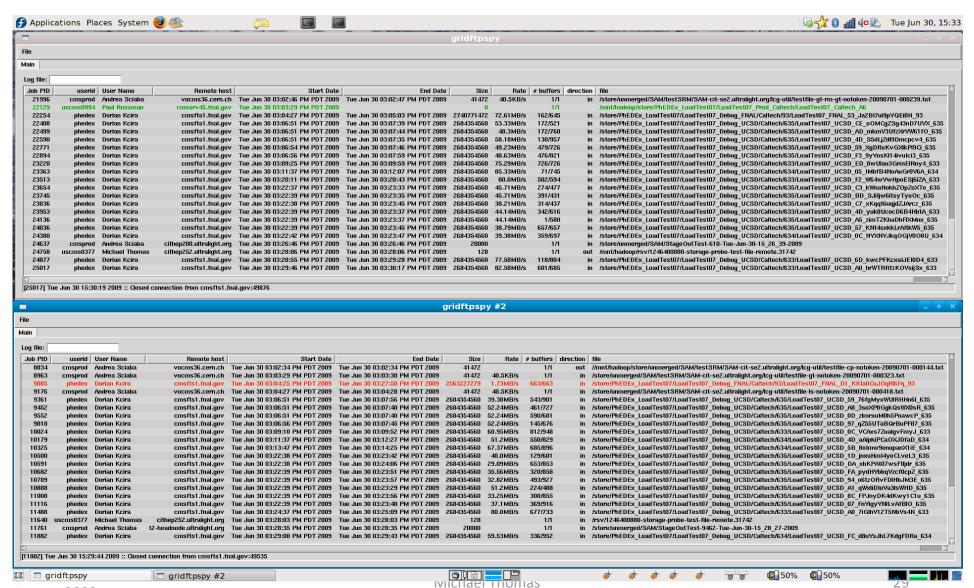
- Responsible for RPM packaging
- Repond to support requests on osg-hadoop list
- Original authors of hadoop_chronicle (now part of OSG storage toolkit)
- Authors of gridftpspy
- FDT + HDFS integration



cms.hep.caltech.edu 😝 FoxyProxy: Patterns 🐲 💥

Hadoop SE Reviev 2009

gridftpspy



Concerns

- gridftp-hdfs is memory hungry
 - * Increase per-server memory for reordering data streams
 - Deploy multiple servers
 - Max rate of 300MB/s per server, but only in a controlled environment
 - However, have seen peaks up to 7.5Gbps across all gridftp servers, so performance is acceptable
- gridftp client error messages under load are wrong
 - * "end of file" and "out of disk space" when xinetd refuses connections
- replicas = 1 can be risky
 - * No different than what we have always done, except that # files affected in case of disk loss is greater

Questions?

• Up next, Nebraska

Hadoop SE Review @ Nebraska



- History
 - Started exploring HDFS side by side with dCache
 - dCache on vaults, HDFS on workers
 - Fixed up the 'glue' to make HDFS work with SRM / GridFTP
 - Maintained two SEs via TFC magic (still doing this today)
 - Lots of testing, trial and error, admin experience
 - Slowly migrated bulk of data to HDFS on worker nodes
 - HDFS as primary SE, vaults slowly being migrated to HDFS





Hadoop SE Review @ Nebraska







- Current HDFS Deployment for CMS
 - All worker nodes + handful of vaults as datanodes
 - ~110 datanodes in total
 - Non-optimal datanode sizes (vault vs worker sizes)
 - ~370TB raw for past few months
 - ~275k files
 - RPM based deployments of HDFS, Bestman, and GridFTP
 - Still a few 'manual' holdovers from our initial attempts in place
- Future plans
 - HA deployment for namenode
 - Rack awareness (to help with non-optimal datanode sizes / availability)
 - More datanodes as needed to meet storage requirements

Hadoop SE Review @ Nebraska



- Other local work with Hadoop
 - Two non-CMS Hadoop instances (Prairiefire / Bugeater)
 - Used for both mass storage and mapreduce functionality
 - Students working with mapreduce in their research
 - Students working on HDFS improvements / utilities
 - Collective knowledge and experience among all our personnel.



Questions?

• We now have a 45 minute timeslot for reviewer questions.